

SENATE RECORD VOTE ANALYSIS

106th Congress
1st Session

Vote No. 22

February 24, 1999, 9:49 a.m.
Page S-1849 Temp. Record

MILITARY PAY & RETIREMENT/Pay Raise Parity

SUBJECT: Soldiers', Sailors', Airmen's, and Marines' Bill of Rights Act of 1999 . . . S. 4. Sarbanes/Warner amendment No. 19.

ACTION: AMENDMENT AGREED TO, 94-6

SYNOPSIS: As reported, S. 4, the Soldiers', Sailors', Airmen's, and Marines' Bill of Rights Act of 1999: will authorize a 4.8-percent military pay raise, effective January 1, 2000; will reform the military pay tables; will revise the military retirement system; will authorize active duty military personnel to participate in the Thrift Savings Plan; will revise benefits under the Montgomery G.I. Bill; will authorize a special subsistence allowance for enlisted military personnel who demonstrate eligibility for food stamps; and will require an annual report on the impact of these changes on recruitment and retention.

The Sarbanes/Warner amendment would express the sense of Congress "that there should continue to be parity between the adjustments in the compensation of members of the uniformed services and the adjustments in the compensation of civilian employees of the United States."

Those favoring the amendment contended:

Both Federal Government civilian and military employees make valuable contributions to our country. The overall levels of pay for those employees are less than they are for private sector employees (military personnel receive 9 percent to 14 percent less and civil servants receive an average of 30 percent less). The disparity is especially great for high technology jobs and specialized trade occupations. We believe that both civilian Federal workers and military Federal workers deserve higher pay than they are receiving. When pay raises have been given to Federal workers over the past 2 decades, parity has generally been maintained between civilian and military employees. We believe that practice should continue. The Sarbanes/Warner amendment expresses the sense of the Congress in favor of continued parity, and thus merits our support.

No arguments were expressed in opposition to the amendment.

YEAS (94)				NAYS (6)		NOT VOTING (0)	
Republican (50 or 91%)		Democrats (44 or 98%)		Republicans (5 or 9%)	Democrats (1 or 2%)	Republicans (0)	Democrats (0)
Abraham	Helms	Akaka	Kennedy	Bunning	Graham		
Allard	Hutchinson	Baucus	Kerrey	Gregg			
Ashcroft	Hutchison	Bayh	Kerry	Kyl			
Bennett	Inhofe	Biden	Kohl	McCain			
Bond	Jeffords	Bingaman	Landrieu	Smith, Bob			
Brownback	Lott	Boxer	Lautenberg				
Burns	Lugar	Breaux	Leahy				
Campbell	Mack	Bryan	Levin				
Chafee	McConnell	Byrd	Lieberman				
Cochran	Murkowski	Cleland	Lincoln				
Collins	Nickles	Conrad	Mikulski				
Coverdell	Roberts	Daschle	Moynihan				
Craig	Roth	Dodd	Murray				
Crapo	Santorum	Dorgan	Reed				
DeWine	Sessions	Durbin	Reid				
Domenici	Shelby	Edwards	Robb				
Enzi	Smith, Gordon	Feingold	Rockefeller				
Fitzgerald	Snowe	Feinstein	Sarbanes				
Frist	Specter	Harkin	Schumer				
Gorton	Stevens	Hollings	Torricelli				
Gramm	Thomas	Inouye	Wellstone				
Grams	Thompson	Johnson	Wyden				
Grassley	Thurmond						
Hagel	Voinovich						
Hatch	Warner						

EXPLANATION OF ABSENCE:

- 1—Official Business
- 2—Necessarily Absent
- 3—Illness
- 4—Other

SYMBOLS:

- AY—Announced Yea
- AN—Announced Nay
- PY—Paired Yea
- PN—Paired Nay